

saving the want of strength incident to their period of life.

The Imperial Court of Russia has gone into mourning for three months for the Grand Duke Constantine.

In consequence of this mortality at St. Petersburg, the people took it into their heads that the sufferers had been poisoned, or buried alive, as none of those carried to the hospitals had returned. Riots broke out in different parts of the metropolis, which were only suppressed by the appearance of the Emperor, who was obliged to leave his seclusion at Peterhoff, and frequently exhibit himself in the streets. Dr. Seyman, a German physician, belonging to one of the hospitals, was murdered by the populace, and his body dragged about the streets. Several other individuals lost their lives. The mob took possession of the principal hospitals, broke the windows, and threw the furniture into the streets. They also totally destroyed two of the temporary hospitals which had been erected. The military at last were obliged to interfere.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING HERALD OF THE
12th OF AUGUST.

We received last night the *Moniteur Belge*, and several other Belgian journals, of the date of Wednesday, from which we might have half filled our paper with minute and desultory details of the movement of the armies in Belgium. The following letter from our own correspondent, however, affords all that is important to be known upon the subject, and may be received with confidence, as a narrative free from the prepossessions and exaggerations to which partisan Journals under the excitement of present circumstances, would be necessarily subject. We are sorry to perceive that the Belgian cause has met with so serious a reverse; but it was not to be wondered at. The Belgian soldiers have hitherto done themselves any thing but credit. King Leopold was at Aershot on Monday, where he was joined by General Tecker de Terhede with what is called the Army of the Scheldt, and expected to be joined by the troops under Gen. Daine, which were called the Army of the Meuse. The Prince of Orange and Prince Frederick had effected a co-operation on the other side at the same time. Daine's corps, before coming up, was attacked and, it appears, completely defeated, and every thing was in confusion in the Belgian ranks. The King was returning to Brussels. The French army had entered Belgium through Mons, but, of course, had not come into action. The King of Holland, however, it appears, had determined upon discontinuing hostilities as soon as he understood that the Great Powers had taken umbrage at his commencement of them. Up to the time of his being apprised of their strong feelings upon the subject he declares that he considered it only a dispute between him and Belgium.

BRUSSELS, August 9.

(BY EXPRESS)

Estafettes are continually arriving with news from the Army. Report, of course, says they bring intelligence of victories gained by the Belgians.

General Daine, has, as yet not effected a junction with General Ticken de Terhede; but, if the details of his victory over General Georges be correct, this desirable manœuvre will soon be effected.

I am exceedingly incredulous in believing the reports of victories, as given in the Belgian Papers; their correspondents who are chiefly of the Civic Guard, and with the army, are naturally partial, and their information seldom has been true. It is for this reason that I am constantly going to the head-quarters of the King; and may you rely on my reports, as I shall make no communications but those I can as far as human foresight vouch for.

This city was yesterday in a state of great agitation, from the report of the Dutch having been at Tirlemont and were directing their route here. All the false information, as circulated in this city, is chiefly the work of the Orangists.

The following I believe to be the exact position of the two corps of the Dutch army. They occupy the left bank of the river Gette, and the villages and towns of Gette, Deert Selk, Velper, Betz, Budingen, Lean, and Duras.

The Belgians have possession of the opposite bank of the river, and Waelen and Werk with an open communication with Tirlemont, St. Trond, and Tongres.

There are several Prussians among the prisoners taken by the Belgians.

According to a report of General Vandermeer, Commander of the 3rd division, and Governor of Liege, there has been some sharp fighting near Hechteren. The Belgians say they have taken three cannons, a flag, a Colonel and several prisoners. The General concludes by stating that, according to private Letters the number of prisoners are upwards of 3,000. This requires confirmation, and is not credited.

Antwerp is, as I informed you this morning, perfectly tranquil, and Commissioners are occupied in tracing the limits to be observed between the citadel and the city. Thus we may conclude the armistice is likely to be permanent and this beautiful city saved.

The people here are not astonished at the insurrection in Java. They say they had long expected it; and that emissaries were sent over for the purpose of exciting the troops to revolt, three-fifths of whom are Belgian. Already several young men have volunteered to go to the colonies.

The *Moniteur Belge*, in an article of this evening, says that a junction has been formed between the armies of the Scheldt and the Meuse. I attach little credit to this information. I only left the army of the Scheldt myself yesterday evening at eight o'clock and then it was not even positively known where the army of the Meuse was, besides, from the position in the engagement with General Georges it is almost impossible they could have, even by forced marches, obtained this desirable object.

Sir Robert Adair arrived at half-past two o'clock.
Tuesday Half-past Seven.

It is just reported that General Chasse has declared the renewal of hostilities at Antwerp this night at 11 o'clock. It is generally credited here by the merchants although I cannot vouch for it. I understood it was known on 'Change to-day.

Tuesday, Eight o'clock.

The diligence has just arrived from Antwerp: The conductor confirms the report of General Chasse having given notice of his intention to re-commence hostilities.

Tuesday, Ten o'clock.

DEFEAT OF THE ARMY OF THE MEUSE COMMANDED BY GENERAL DAINE.

We are in great consternation; it is official that Chasse has received orders from the Hague to renew hostilities, the King of Holland declining to sanction the armistice as laid down by General Belliard. Yet the General declares, so long as Antwerp does not molest the citadel, he will not bombard it.—This, I am afraid, is only a ruse, and that the next account we shall have will be his possession of the city by a coup de main. This would have been bad news enough; but to add to the misfortune, General Daine, with the army of the Meuse, has been beaten, it is said only slightly, but I am informed it is almost a total defeat. The French have entered Belgium, and are on this side of Mons. The conduct of Sir C Bagot is freely canvassed, and great blame is imputed to him for keeping the British Government ignorant of the Dutch movements. I have seen a letter from Aix-la-Chapelle. The Prussians are there in considerable numbers. The accounts from Berlin are also of a warlike nature. The conduct of General Daine has been for some time a subject of discussion and serious hints have been thrown out as to his attachment to Leopold. I am afraid this defeat will not lessen the suspicion. Several officers of high rank have been arrested.

I shall go to-morrow morning to the head-quarters of the King.

Six waggons of wounded soldiers have just entered the city. There were about 150 of the most miserable creatures in them.

TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE BELGIAN ARMY OF THE MEUSE.

Head-quarters of the King at Louvain,
Tuesday, 12 o'clock.

Information has just been received that the whole of the Belgian army is defeated, and in full retreat—that the King, in great haste, was compelled to quit Aershot for Louvain, and is hourly expected at Brussels. It appears that at the first charge of the Dutch army, the cavalry of General Daine retreated in great disorder upon the ranks of the Infantry, and put the whole army into confusion. The rear guard flew in all directions; nor was the line backward in following their example. The whole of the army is scattered, and the greater part have taken refuge in Liege. The Dutch have possession of all their baggage, artillery, and ammunition. Treason is being cried in the streets of Liege. Several Members of the Congress, with the President (M. Gerlache) have just arrived here in great haste; they left Liege in great fear. The inhabitants were flocking from that city. The army of the

Scheldt, under General Ticken de Terhede, has retreated to Louvain, and are expected in this neighbourhood.

At this late hour of the night the streets of Brussels are filled with anxious enquirers.

The Dutch army was commanded by the Prince of Orange and Prince Frederick.

We received last night the Paris papers of Wednesday and Thursday. They contain the commencement of the debates in both Chambers upon the Address in answer to the King's Speech at the opening of the Session, by the terms of which it was thought the Cassimir Perier Ministry is to stand or fall. Nothing is however yet concluded. The Chamber of Peers met on Monday, and were proceeding with the debate when its deliberations were arrested by an unexpected and apparently unwelcome requisition from M. Cassimir Perier for a postponement till Wednesday, upon the ground that the presence of the Ministers would be required in the Chamber of Deputies; and he was anxious to attend also the debate in the Peers, to give such information as might be deemed necessary. The Chamber aware that the Deputies did not sit at all on Monday, was disposed to prove resistive to the Minister's demand—but one of the Members luckily hitting upon a middle course, they agreed to adjourn the House formally, but to continue the conversation upon the Address in the Committee rooms adjoining. The cause of this unlooked for interference on the part of the President of the Council is variously accounted for—but the general impression seems to be that he was desirous of giving the debate in the Deputies, where he feels himself to be strongest, a precedence—and of delaying to meet the discontented Peers till he can do so, backed by a large majority in the Lower House. Another, and less good natured speculation upon his conduct ascribes it to the state of uncertainty in which the French Ministry are placed with respect to the reception which their hasty order for the invasion of Belgium should meet with in this country. A draft of the Address, as prepared by the Committee, will be found among our extracts, but it is thought that it will not eventually receive the suffrages of the Chamber, as the most material amendments have been already threatened. As it stands at present it expresses nothing—it is a servile re-echo of the Speech; thanks the King for all he took credit for himself; and concludes according to its cue, with expressing a hope that peace will still be preserved under existing grave circumstances. We suppose this last phrase will prove the salvation of the Ministry; they must be unconscionable 'middle men' indeed, to desire any thing more inconclusive than this Address. The Chamber of Deputies met on Tuesday, and were about to debate the draft of an Address, as drawn up by a Committee, when it was objected in point of form, that the Address should have been first referred to the BUREAUX. This preliminary objection was found insuperable, and there the Address remains for the present. We are, therefore, as 'wise as ever,' as to the strength of parties in the Chamber. There seems to be no doubt but that the Address will encounter a stormy opposition in the Chamber of Peers, particularly that part of it which relates to the consideration of an hereditary Peerage. The contents of these papers are otherwise of no political importance.

A warm debate arose in the House of Commons on the presenting of a petition from the Inhabitants of Waterford, complaining of the outrages committed by the yeomanry at Newtownbarry. Whatever opinions different parties may entertain as to the conduct of the Catholics in Ireland, we think it to be inferred from the general tenor of this debate in which several of the most experienced and influential Members from Ireland took part, that the Irish yeomanry is not the description of force best calculated to preserve the peace of that country. If there were no other objection to the yeomanry than that they are obnoxious to the people, it would be a strong reason with a judicious Government for hesitating to employ them; but the yeomanry of Ireland are imbued with strong political and religious prejudices, and are in temper, unfit for the employment which has unhappily devolved upon them. When a man of so much experience in the affairs of Ireland as Sir John Newport, declares that 'during the whole of his life, he had considered that force a dangerous and unfit instrument to maintain the peace of Ireland,' it would well become those to whom the Government is entrusted, to reconsider their determination to employ such a force. Events, unfortunately, have come in aid of the opinion expressed by the Hon. Member, and the very occasion which called forth the petition and the debate, afforded a fatal proof of the justice of his sentiments.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL TIMES OF THE 13th AUGUST.

The question of peace or war must be speedily decided; and we suspect the sudden movement of the French troops into Belgium, was prompted by a desire on the part of Louis Philip to provoke at Berlin and Vienna, an expression which could not fail to terminate the suspense under which France laboured. If Prussia stir not in the cause of Holland, and Austria sanctions the proceeding he has adopted, Louis Philip will dis-